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Safe Time

SEPTEMBER



1947

THE KEY TO THE SAFETY PROGRAM

Of all of us were careful
on the job, we would average
1000 injuries, and a dozen deaths
yearly, at a cost to the taxpayers
of \$1,250,000.

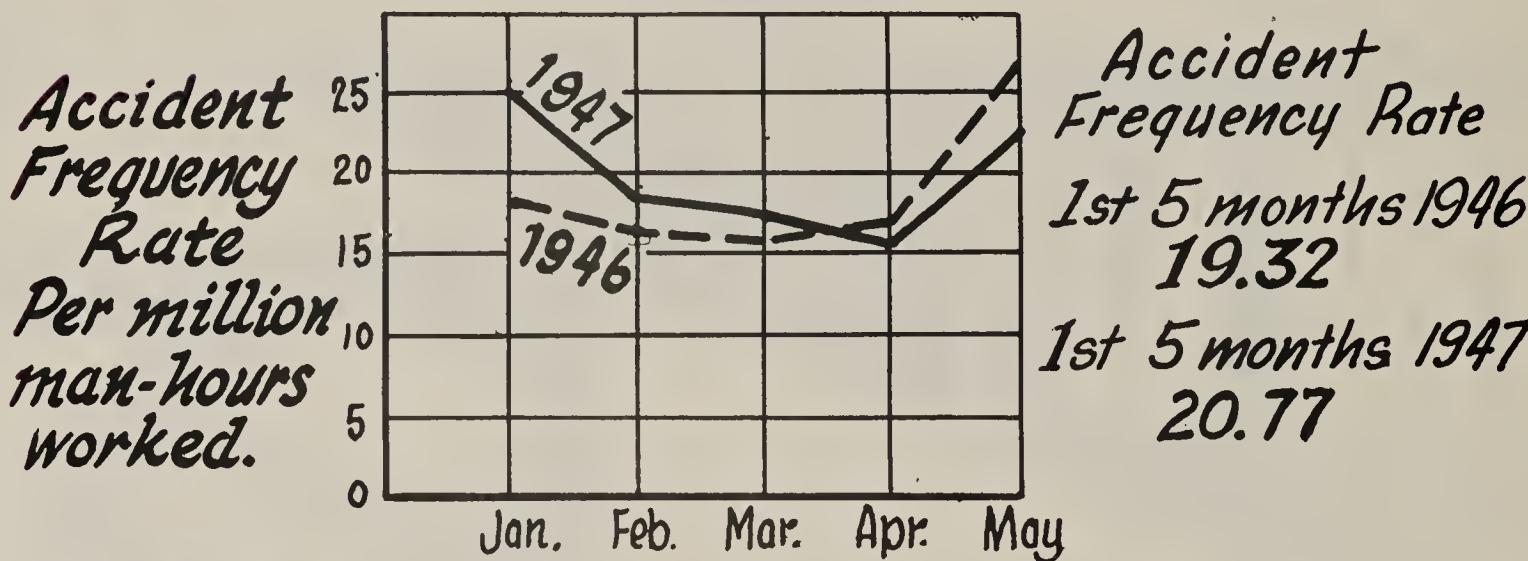
Lyle G. Waits
CHIEF

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT



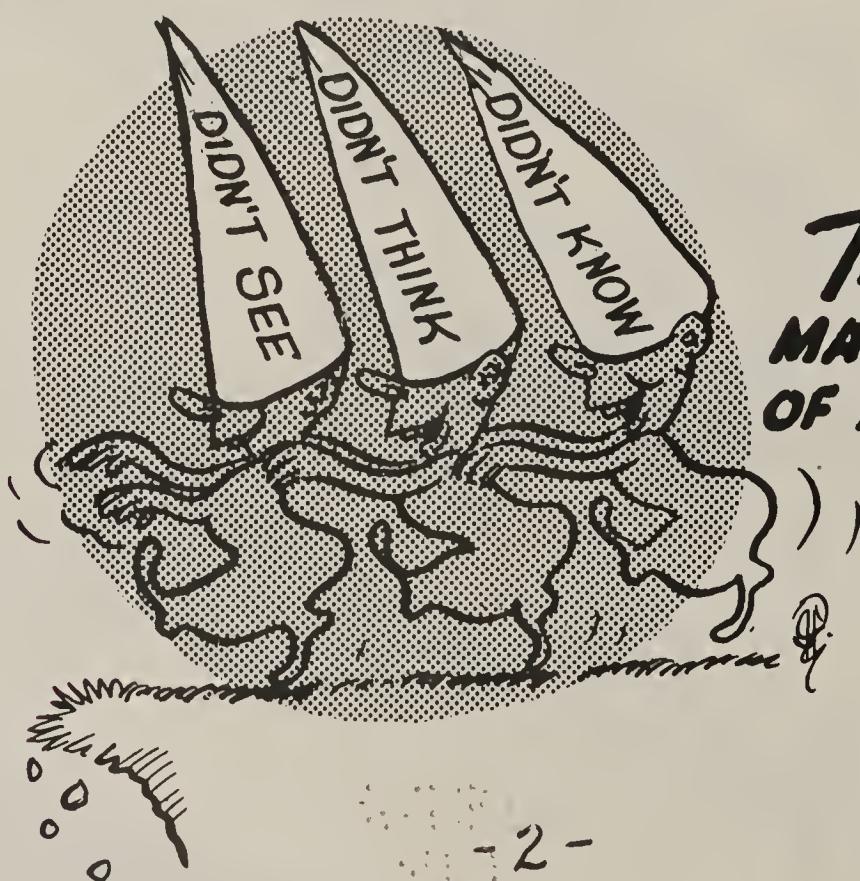
The Chief's statement on the cover sheet is very appropriate at this time. "YOU AND I" have a job to do!

We just figured how we stand in safety statistics so far this year compared with January - May 1946. Here's the story--



That upward trend for 1947 isn't so good, is it. It's up to us to do something about it NOW if we expect to meet our Service-wide objective of 15 by 1950. CAN WE DO IT?

Did You Know? The Forest Service averages 92 lost-time accidents for each accidental death.



It Happened in the Forest Service-

Case 1 - Four experienced and two new men had been operating as a slash disposal crew three to four days. Specific safety training had been given. On the day of the accident the crew was working at different levels on a very steep slope. Three logs became dislodged. One man responded to yells from the crew to "look out" by running out from behind a very large stump directly into path of sliding logs. Now hospitalized with three breaks in leg bones and pelvic fractures.

Case 2 - Was lifting trees with a caterpillar tractor at the nursery. Got off the tractor to make an adjustment to the tree lifter, and in getting back on the tractor, slipped and fell among the controls. This caused the engine to speed up and throw the clutch into action. Because of the increased speed of the engine, the tractor tread spun very rapidly. Had one foot on the tractor tread which caught under hoist equipment over the tracks. It became necessary to amputate his left foot at about four inches above the ankle. Causes leading to the accident are as follows: (1) Disengaging the clutch and not throwing the tractor out of gear, so when he fell into the controls he threw the clutch in.. Being in gear, the tractor started forward. (2) No safety devices to prevent this type of injury. (Guard since installed.) (3) Shoes muddy, which caused him to slip while getting on the tractor.

Case 3 - A forest firefighter (SP-4) was using a blowtorch. After lighting the blowtorch and waiting for it to heat up, gasoline escaped from the packing jam nut on the valve wheel stem and flowed over his hand and thumb. This gasoline was ignited from the flaming fuel in the generator, causing burns of second and first degree. There is no question but that if the blowtorch had been in proper repair, the injury would not have occurred. A secondary point is that if the employee had recognized the hazard involved, he would not have attempted to use defective equipment.

Case 4 - Diesel fuel oil was used to pep up a fire in a stove at a guard station. The oil turned out to be gasoline. Burned two men - first and second degree burns, requiring hospitalization. Supervisor took prompt, vigorous action to prohibit use of any oil in starting fires. Was safety rule violated here?

Case 5 - Transport truck driver was hauling lumber from Forest Service sawmill. Accident was caused by his failure to bind a load of lumber on the trailer with chains before attempting to move it. He was jacking up one corner of the trailer, which caused the loosening of the pile of lumber. Some of the lumber fell on him causing a broken vertebra and numerous bruises. He will be off the job about two months.

Case 6 - Was rolling a log with the aid of a cant hook at same mill as Case 5. The gaff pulled out of the log, causing him to fall backwards. He landed on his left leg on the platform, fracturing both bones, which will keep him off the job for about two months. Length of gaffs on these cant hooks is now being increased and the curve of the arm corrected.

Case 7 - A CAF-2 Camp Clerk burned out an empty grease drum with gasoline in spite of instructions to the contrary. When he lit the drum, it flared up in his face. Closer supervision and mandatory use of solvent for all such cleaning operations would eliminate the hazard.

Case 8 - On March 27 the Ranger's car stopped enroute from the District to town due to lack of flow of gasoline into the carburetor. He blew into the gas tank intake. This kicked back causing him to breathe gas into his lungs and to swallow an unknown quantity. He nearly suffocated, and was hospitalized for four days. We have sent out cautions to our men not to blow into gas tanks.

Case 9 - On April 2 an Engineering Aide threw a surveyor range pole to one of his partners. The latter failed to catch it and the metal tip punctured his left cheek and the roof of his mouth. Action was taken directly by the Division of Engineering making it mandatory that their employees would not throw range poles or any other tools.

Case 10 - Trail clearing crew misjudged safe way to fell a tree. It jammed in falling and broke foreman's leg.

Case 11 - May 9 and 10 spent total of 10 hours in a room about 30 ft. x 40 ft. spraying 200 bedrolls with DDT crystal dissolved in oil. This was immediately followed by nausea and slight dizziness. No respirator was used. Did not feel up to par, but continued to work until May 14 when he had a chill with cough, pain both sides of chest and flu-like symptoms, and a temperature of 104. Since May 14 he has been under constant medical care because of pain in right chest and a temperature.

Case 12 - On April 25 a 60-year-old man decided to help the boys shoe a draft horse. During the process he was thrown off balance and fell between the horse's feet. The horse stepped on his left leg and cracked one bone in the left ankle. He was given definite instructions, because of his age, not to attempt to shoe or assist in shoeing horses. A younger man probably would not have fallen between the horse's feet.

It was a lucky day for the Park Service when Willie Everlearn joined the Forest Service. He means well, but usually gets more fouled up than a rope at a knot tier's convention. He can be counted on to ball up the works just when it counts the most. He's the left-hand man who does the wrong thing at the right time. He makes life miserable for his fellow workers.

If you want to remain healthy and happy, don't follow in his footsteps. He's driving a car this time. You don't all carry dynamite, but most of us drive. And driving causes most fatalities in the Forest Service.

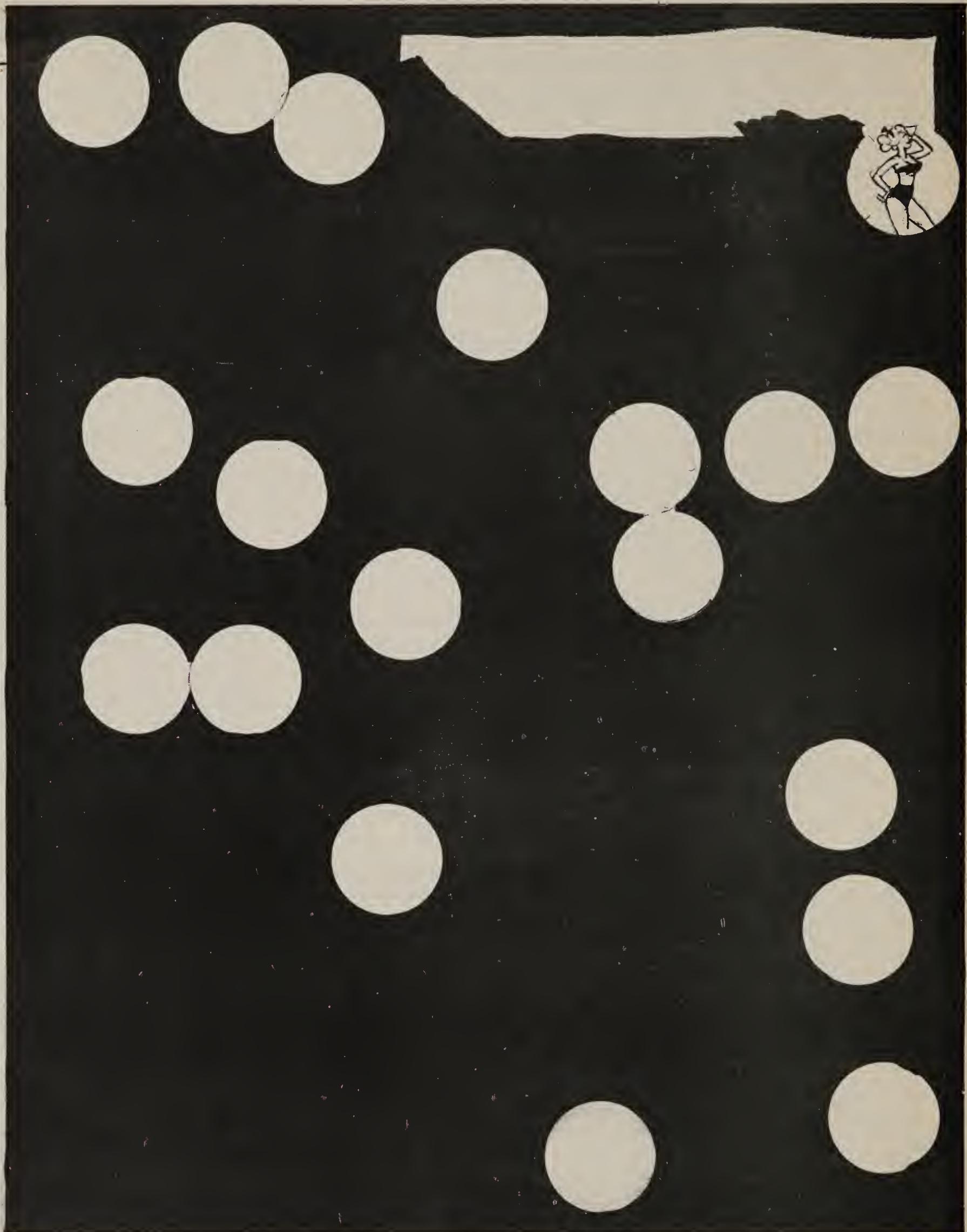
How many unsafe practices can you spot. Of course you and I never do these things, but maybe our friends are guilty!

WHATS WRONG?



Wunderlin

HOLD AGAINST LIGHT TO CHECK ERRORS



SAFETY & INGENUITY

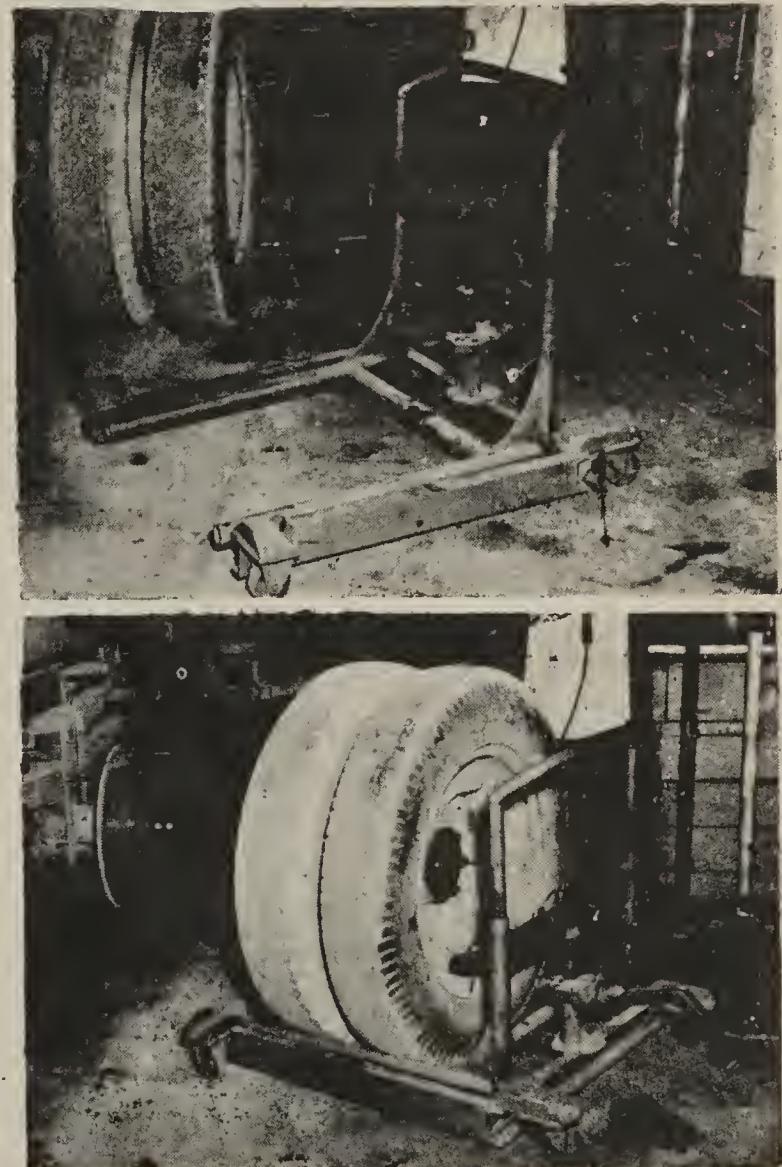


FOUR-WHEEL JACK

(From U. S. Navy's Safety Review)

The wheel jack sketched here is designed to facilitate the handling of dual wheels on all types of equipment. In operation, one side of the equipment from which it is desired to remove dual wheels is raised one inch or two inches from floor level, and the fastenings which hold the wheels in position are removed. The wheel jack is then rolled under the dual wheels and the forks are elevated by means of the screw jack on the base bar. The dual wheels are then merely rolled away from the equipment in order that necessary repairs may be made. When the wheels are ready to be replaced, they are rolled into position on the wheel jack and raised or lowered by means of the screw jack to the exact position from which they will readily slide back onto the axle.

This device not only saves time, but eliminates the danger that workmen may strain themselves by trying to lift the wheels into place by hand.



OUR WIVES....GOD BLESS 'EM!

When a man is hurt in an accident, it is possible, even probable, that his wife got up on the wrong side of the bed that morning.

Experienced safety engineers say a man is from two to five times as likely to be injured if he comes to work from a breakfast table row with his wife and family. Couple this row, perhaps the cause of it, with a weekend "hangover," and you have a man who is in a frame of mind inviting an accident.

When he gets to work, a few words of caution from his foreman may seem like just that much more nagging. His mind is not on his work, and that is when accidents occur.

WIVES, please try to be silent on such mornings. Raise the devil after work!

(From April 1947 Federal Safety News)

GHASTS THAT STALK THE JOB

**WATCH OUT
FOR THESE
HAZARDS**

FALLS

23% OF FOREST SERVICE ACCIDENTS ARE DUE TO FALLS OF PERSONS, MAINLY POOR HAND OR FOOTHOLDS.

1 OUT OF 5 OF OUR INJURIES IS DUE TO UNSKILLED USE OF TOOLS, USUALLY AXES—

HERE IS ANOTHER COMMON ACCIDENT CAUSER IN OUR WORK. KNOW HOW TO LIFT AND DON'T LIFT TOO MUCH.

THIS ONE IS QUITE OFTEN A "KILLER" IN THE FOREST SERVICE.

**HANDLING
OBJECTS**

**FALLING
OBJECTS**